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Wide Foreign Policy Reorientation Urged

Experts Want U.S. Ties With Less Developed Areas On Level Of First Importance

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(Washington Bureau of The Sun)

Washington, Nov. 10—The pace of change in the world is so rapid and the aspirations of newly free people so importunate that United States foreign policy stands in need of a drastic reorientation, a group of specialists in world affairs today told Congress.

In a special study prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and made public by Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.), chairman, the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University urged that the Government:

1. Raise to the level of first importance our relations with and assistance to the less developed areas of the world.

10-Year Period

The United States Government should decide, in this connection, for a 10-year period starting with fiscal 1961 to devote one fourth of its additional production each year, over and above present levels of assistance, to the economic development of the less developed areas, the study declared.

2. Make our foreign operations a Government-wide function and not the exclusive or even primary function of the State Department.

"Apart from his inevitable function as chief negotiator abroad, the real task of the Secretary of State is to be the President's chief of staff for coordination of foreign policy aspects of all Government activity, including such difficult cases as the Defense Department, the budget process, the settling of monetary, loan and tariff policy, and the disposal of agricultural surpluses;" the study declared.

"Change Inevitable"

3. Gear our policy to the support of programs and institutions in foreign countries rather than current regimes so that we will be able to work with the "next government" in every country.

"Since change is inevitable," the experts said, "our efforts should be directed toward inducing those changes more likely to produce the kinds of societies and the types of institutions with which we can work in building a rational world order."

The foreign policy experts also urged:

1. That this country "learn to understand, and in some cases, even support, the bias of newly independent nations against taking sides in the cold war."

2. That the United States "should react to Soviet economic growth not by aping it, but by eliminating the grosser forms of waste in our own huge economy, and working to produce a contagious success in economic development on the free side of the iron and bamboo curtains."

3. That this country "recognize that changes in military technology not only place an ever-greater premium on more imaginative forms of non-military deterrence, but offer opportunities to develop less rigid alliance policies and to review the status of politically vulnerable overseas bases."

4. That in order "to drain the politics out of our involvement in economic development we should channel much of our contribution to world economic growth through international organizations, and use it to help develop regional institutions and groupings."

In commenting that the United States should so focus its policy as to get along with "the next government," the study noted that it was not meant by this that the United States Ambassador to the Cuban Government of the ousted dictator, Fulgencio Batista, should have been spending half of his time in the hills with the Castro brothers.

The experts cautioned that in dealing with the emergent new nations of the world this country exhibit a "relaxed" attitude toward their "natural urge for non-alignment with any big powers in the cold war."

"Rather than trying to get them excited about our rivalry with the Russians, we should interest ourselves in the emergent nations' aspirations for modernization," they said.

"Foreign policy is not just what we say we are for but what we are really prepared to do about it," they added.

In proposing that the United States adopt a policy of devoting a fixed portion of our production gains each year to aiding less developed countries, the study said that this process would inevitably result simulating greater annual growth of the United States economy beyond what they called the "inadequate 3½ per cent per year of the 1950's."

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